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OF TOWER OF POWER

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- INCLUDES BIO AND ROCCO'S
PERFORMANCE NOTES FOR EACH SONG

FEATURING THE PERFORMANCES OF
TOWER OF POWER MEMBERS:

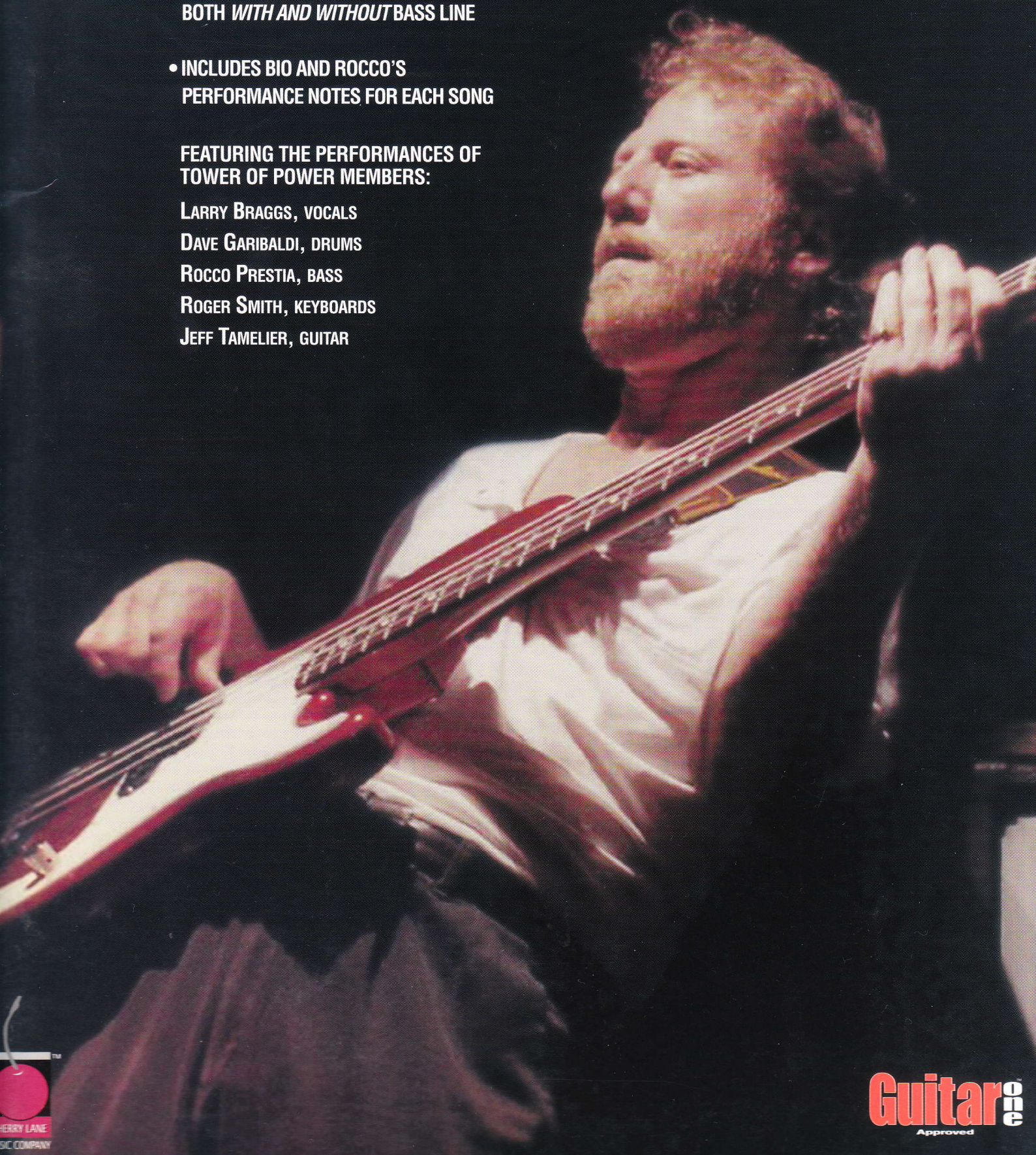
LARRY BRAGGS, VOCALS

DAVE GARIBALDI, DRUMS

ROCCO PRESTIA, BASS

ROGER SMITH, KEYBOARDS

JEFF TAMELIER, GUITAR



SITTIN' IN WITH ROCCO PRESTIA

OF TOWER OF POWER

I would like to thank the following people for joining with me and contributing to the development of this product:
The Prestia Family, Mickey McEntee, Jeff Tamelier, Jeff Cressman, David Garibaldi, Roger Smith, Larry Braggs, Mike Connolly, Bill Conklin, Jack Westhiemer, Eric Fuchsman, Dean Markley, Daryl Jamison, Tower of Power, Bryan Cross, Chris Jisi, John Stix, Dave DePaola, Jack Scarangella, Dr. Seth, Air Tight Management (Jack, Scott, Bonnie, et al.), Rhonda Espy, Bob Birchfield, and Kim Yaffa.

My hope for those of you who have decided to purchase "Sittin' In" is that you will derive as much fun from the experience as we all did in putting it together for you.

—Rocco Prestia

Rocco Prestia uses exclusively: the GTRP-4 Bass (Conklin Guitars/Groove Tools), the 8004 T/O/P Bass Amplifier (SWR), the 8004 T/O/P Bass Workingman's Tower (SWR), NPS Roundcore Bass Strings/Rocco Prestia ML-4: 45-105 (Dean Markley), and Dunlop Accessories.

Please visit Rocco Prestia's web site for updates, events, special announcements, merchandise, and upcoming clinic tour dates:

www.RoccoPrestia.com

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Photography Dave DePaola

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ROCCO PRESTIA

Francis “Rocco” Prestia is a true living legend, a funk institution, and one of the most important innovators in the short history of the electric bass. As a three-decade member of Tower of Power, he has pioneered fingerstyle funk and reinvented the concept of groove several times over. Like B.B. King, Tony Bennett, or the late John Entwistle, Rocco is a musical original—a totally unique stylist who has influenced countless bassists and who is often imitated but never duplicated.

Born in Sonoma, California, and raised south of Oakland, in Fremont, Rocco first picked up a bass to join his friends in a neighborhood rock band. The quintet added soul and R&B influences and various brass and woodwinds along the way, and by 1968 they’d blossomed into the fabled funk force that would become known worldwide as Tower of Power. Given a 10-piece horn band as his canvas, and fellow innovative rhythm section-mates Dave Garibaldi on drums and Chester Thompson on organ as his palette, Rocco proceeded to paint lines that forever changed the definition of feel. His brush? The 16th note. His brilliant manipulation of the 16th-note pulse—alternating muted and ghosted notes, accents, and space—can best be summed up as syncopated soul. Over the course of TOP’s eight seminal ’70s albums (and 1988’s *Power*) Rocco’s propulsive parts on such classics as “What Is Hip,” “Still a Young Man,” “Soul Vaccination,” “Can’t You See,” “You Got to Funkify,” “Oakland Stroke,” and “Credit” triggered instant hip-sway and head-bop among legions of listeners.

The ’90s ushered in a new era for TOP, who recorded the first of a string of six potent albums to date, including their latest, *Oakland Zone*. Similarly, Rocco took a step forward from his obscured spot behind TOP’s five-horn front line—in the process claiming his rightful place among such all-time bass archetypes as James Jamerson, Larry Graham, and Jaco Pastorius. Thanks to two instructional videos (*Fingerstyle Funk* and *Francis Rocco Prestia Live at Bass Day 1998*), and Rocco’s critically acclaimed 1997 solo debut, *Everybody on the Bus*, bass fans were afforded a revealing look at the ingredients that make him the master of finger funk—for example, his use of the third and fourth fingers on his left hand to mute the strings to varying degrees, resulting in his trademark ghost-notes, and his nimble right-hand two-finger attack and string-skipping deftness, which fuels the unrelenting drive and angular melodic motion in his support lines and ear-grabbing upper-register fills.

Additionally, Rocco spread his musical wings. He appeared as a sideman on discs by Richard Elliot, Jack Scarangella, Percy Mayfield, Luis Miguel, TOP baritone sax legend Doc Kupka’s Strokeland Superband, and two Gov’t Mule projects: the band’s Allen Woody tribute CD, *The Deep End, Vol 2*, and Phish bassist Mike Gordon’s accompanying feature film documentary, *Rising Low*. In the process, he was able to interpret and explore rock, blues, jazz, Latin and other musical idioms, all while retaining his signature sound and concept. With his latest effort, *Sittin’ In with Rocco Prestia of Tower of Power*, Rocco provides yet another inside view of his inimitable style on four TOP hits and four originals, offering bassists the opportunity to “sit in” and pump and bump with his funky band of TOP vets.

ABOUT THE SONGS

by Rocco Prestia

CREDIT

In 1985, when I rejoined the band after a few years away, there was already a demo version bass part concept laid down by Vito San Filippo, who had played bass in my absence. And his was a whole different approach than mine. The way I was told to think of the tune was as a funk shuffle, and that's the way I felt it. From there, I just added my style to it and made it my own.

The octaves just sounded good to me. I wanted to fill up the space but I was limited to where I could go pitch- and motion-wise, so the octaves filled it out nicely without being too “notey.” I’m plucking the low notes with my first finger and the high notes with my second finger. Again, you need to play staccato and you need to push—especially the quarter notes—and you really have to nail the downbeat of each bar; otherwise, you’ll sound like you’re trying to catch up the whole time.

DOWN TO THE NIGHTCLUB

[TOP leader/saxophonist] Emilio Castillo came up with the concept of the bass line moving from the root to the 5th to the octave. It was only our second album [*Bump City*, Warner Bros., 1972], and I didn’t even have much of a style yet, so it didn’t seem out of the norm to me. Same with the odd meter bars—it all felt pretty natural to me because I didn’t know any better. This part is more me as opposed to “What is Hip” because of the space and broken-up patterns in the bass line.

The accents are key, like the top note in the root-5th-octave shape. Also, as with most of our tunes, it’s important to play on top of the beat here. That seems to be a signature of the East Bay/Oakland sound—Dave and I both play that way.

THERE’S ONLY SO MUCH OIL IN THE GROUND

The concept really revolved around the lyric. The groove is straight-ahead balls-to-the-wall Oakland funk. It’s driving, like “What Is Hip,” but with more of my natural broken-up, use-of-space style. Because of the pulse of it, you’ll want to keep it as even as possible, even though the groove is intense and parts move around note-wise. As for the feel, you have to stay on top of it and push it with staccato notes, but it’s more about the overall flow than any specific accents.

I listen to everything: the vocal, the horns, the rhythm section, and especially the drums. I don’t follow any particular part of the kit—it’s more like I hear Dave’s whole pattern and lock into a part of that.

WHAT IS HIP

This tune is different from the other Tower of Power songs because Dave Garibaldi had a concept of steady, droning 16th notes on one pitch—the E—running through the tune, as opposed to the usual syncopation and ghost notes I play. I remember thinking to myself at first: Man, that ain’t funky. Of course, as it turned out, it’s *very* funky. On top of that, when we recorded it they accidentally mixed the bass very loud, which brought it out even more. It has become a signature, not just for me, but for the band. Incidentally, the song was originally inspired by the old blues tune “Going Down.”

When playing those 16th notes, more than anything, make them even. Also, they’re dampened, but not as muted as I usually play. The octaves and the fills I add are just for color; those are really up to the player. With my right hand I pluck alternating my first and second fingers, starting with my first. With my left hand I fret the notes with my index and middle finger and I use the 3rd and 4th fingers to dampen or mute the notes. The right hand attack also helps; I play very short notes. I don’t really have any tips on stamina. Personally, I just try to relax so that I don’t cramp up.

DON'T KNOCK IT

This is basically a jam. It's a I-IV chord progression that moves up a half step and then stays on the I. It's reminiscent of the Tower of Power tune "Knock Yourself Out" [from *East Bay Grease*, Rhino, 1970]. It has the same kind of feel. It's the kind of piece where you should take chances and experiment and be inspired by the soloist. I sort of do my galloping thing where I play an eighth note followed by two 16th notes per beat. I lay off the one at times, which can be funky.

F-FUNK

On this one we tried to lay back a little bit and not be so on top, as we usually are. The groove actually comes from something we hit on live with TOP while playing behind the keyboard solo on "(To Say the Least) You're the Most" [from *Urban Renewal*, Warner Bros., 1975]. The fills are just me adding color.

FREE FALLIN' FUNK

We wanted to do something that had more structure to it, but was still jammy; that's why we have that phrase-ending unison line. It's the slowest of all the grooves and it lies right in the cut. The emphasis is on the downbeats, and the first 16th note of each phrase is played short. Also, it's obviously important to nail the unison line with everyone.

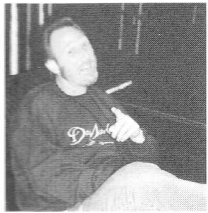
HIP-E-JAM

This is another groove that comes from a live TOP tune. It's close to what we've been playing lately after the organ solo at the end of "What is Hip," when the vocals come back in. This groove lays right in the middle of the pocket. There are certain figures that anchor the phrases, like the three upper register eighth notes at the end of the first measure of the opening four-bar phrase. Once you get those the rest falls into place.

Ultimately, the last four tracks are jams, so don't think, just play! Don't try to go where I go; go where the music takes you. The same holds true for the first four TOP tracks. That's the way I feel about this whole project. The way I play is for your own inspiration or amusement; the point is not to cop what I do, it's to have fun and see what's it's like to play with my band. Steal what you want to steal and then take off on your own!

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CREDIT

Words and Music by
Emilio Castillo, Stephen Kupka
and John Whitney

Intro

Moderate Swing $\text{♩} = 144$ ($\text{♩} = \text{♩} \text{ } \text{♩}$)
Half-time feel

*Chorus

3rd time, Bass: w/ Bass Fill 1

N.C. (Horns) Cm7 N.C. F7 Bb7

Go and get it with your good

f

3 7 7 7 6 5 5 5 6 6 7

*w/ Lead Voc. ad lib on repeats

F7#9 Bb7 F7 Bb7

cred - it. Go and get it with your good

3 7 7 7 3 7 7 7 3 7 7 7 3 7 7 7

3 X 1 4 5 6 5 5 5 6 6 7 3 X 1 4 5 6 5 5 5 6 6 7

Verse

F7#9 Bb7 N.C. Eb9 E9 F9 Bb7

cred - it. 1. You can do the town, paint it up red. Don't
2., 3. See additional lyrics

3 1 2 3 1 2 3 7 7 7 6 6 7

Bass Fill 1

1 1 4 4 5 5

F7 Bb7 F7

wor - ry 'bout a thing, you don't need ____ no bread. Go and get it

Bb7 F7#9 Bb7 Eb9 E9 F9

with your good cred - it. You can dine in style,

Bb7 F7 Bb7

live like a king. ____ Keep the spir - it flow - ing, ain't no ____ big thing. Go and

F7 Bb7 F7#9 Bb7

get it with your good cred - it. Cre -

Dm

Ab/Bb

The image shows a musical score for a song. The top staff is a vocal line in G major, 4/4 time. It begins with a whole rest, followed by a half note G4, a half note A4, and a half note Bb4. The lyrics 'You don't need no green to make the scene.' are written below the notes. The bottom staff is a piano accompaniment line in G major, 4/4 time. It consists of a continuous eighth-note triplet pattern. The lyrics are: 'You don't need no green to make the scene.'

You don't need no green to make the scene.

Eb9

Musical score for the song "Go and get it with your good". The score is written for guitar and includes a vocal line and a bass line. The key signature is one flat (Bb) and the time signature is 4/4. The score is divided into three measures by a double bar line. The first measure is marked with a capo at the 9th fret (Eb9). The second measure is marked with a capo at the 7th fret (F7). The third measure is marked with a capo at the 7th fret (Bb7). The lyrics "Go and get it with your good" are written below the vocal line. The guitar part includes a bass line with triplets and a fretboard diagram at the bottom.

To Coda

The musical score is for the song "I Got It From The Holy Ghost" by the Blind Boys of Mississippi. It is in 4/4 time and consists of 16 measures. The key signature has one flat (Bb). The score is divided into four measures, each with a specific chord: F7#9, Bb7, F7, and Bb7. The vocal melody is written in the treble clef, and the bass line is in the bass clef. The guitar accompaniment is shown in the bottom staff, featuring a mix of single notes and triplets. The lyrics are: "cred - it. Go and get it with your good".

Measure 1: Chord F7#9. Vocal: "cred - it." Bass: G2, Bb2, D3. Guitar: 3 X 1 4 5 6.

Measure 2: Chord Bb7. Vocal: (rest) Bass: G2, Bb2, D3. Guitar: 7 5 5 5 6 6 7.

Measure 3: Chord F7. Vocal: "Go and get it" Bass: G2, Bb2, D3. Guitar: 3 X 1 4 5 6.

Measure 4: Chord Bb7. Vocal: "with your good" Bass: G2, Bb2, D3. Guitar: 7 5 5 5 6 6 7.

Synth Solo

Bb9

F7#9 C9 B9

cred - it. Come on and charge _____ on.

3 X 1 4 6 3 2 6 5 5 5 6 6 7

A9 Bb9 Gb/Ab Bb7 Eb7 Ab7 Db7

Play 3 times

3 3 3 3 3 3 3 7 7 7 7 7 6 6 7 6 5 5 5 6 6 7 6 4 6 6 4

Gb N.C.

D.S. al Coda (no repeat)

Go and

2 2 8 6 8 6 11 9 10 8 12 10 11 13 11 12 14

*Horns arr. for Bass (next two bars)

Coda

F7#9 Bb7 N.C.

cred - it. With your good cred - it. _____ Swing!

3 X 1 4 5 6 5 5 5 7 6 6 7 3

****Outro-Chorus**

Cm7 F7 Bb7 F7#9

Go and get it with your good cred - it.

8 (8) 3 X 1 4 5 6 5 5 5 6 6 7 3 X 1 4 5

**w/ Lead Voc. ad lib.

B $\flat$ 7 F7 B $\flat$ 7

Go and get it with your good

1. 2.

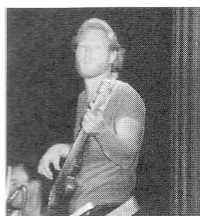
F7 $\sharp$ 9 B $\flat$ 7 N.C. B $\flat$ 7 F9 E9

cred - it. Go and

E $\flat$ 9 D9 D $\flat$ 5 G $\flat$ 5 F

Additional Lyrics

2. You can pay your bills, cop a tailor-made suit.
Sign on the line, you don't need no loot.
Go and get it with your good credit.
You can rent a car and fill the tank with gas,
Cruise to the limit without no cash.
Go and get it with your good credit. (*To Bridge*)
3. Impress your friends, do it to the max.
And what do you know? You don't need no scratch.
Go and get it with your good credit.
Burn your ribs like ya done a lot of talking.
That need a second look, and take a honey suckle, mother ain't no fool.
Go and get it with your good credit. (*To Bridge*)



DOWN TO THE NIGHTCLUB

Words and Music by
Stephen Kupka, Emilio Castillo
and David Garibaldi

Intro

Fast ♩ = 208

(Drums) B♭7

mf

1. It's

Verse

B♭9

Sat - ur - day night, — I'm just hang - ing out, look - ing for a place to par -

2., 3. See additional lyrics

B C9

- ty. I jump in - to my ride and I hit the road, 'cause there's

Chorus

A $\flat$ 7 A7 B $\flat$ 7 B $\flat$ 7

on - ly one place — to go. Down to the night - club; oh, — the

6 7 7 8 6 6 8 8 8 6

E $\flat$ 9 B $\flat$ 7

wom - en be righ - teous - ly read - y and pret - ty. To the night - club, oh yeah, —

6 6 6 X 4 6 6 3 3 4 5 6 6 6

To Coda

F9 A $\flat$ 7 A7 B $\flat$ 7

y'all, — bump - ty bump - ty bump. Ooh, the peo - ple be

8 8 10 8 8 8 4 5 5 6

Bridge

E $\flat$ 9

bump - ing — (at Bump Cit - y). The joint be

8 5 5 6 7 8 6 6 9 8 5 5 6 7 8 6 6 9

jump - ing _____ (at Bump Cit - y).

6 8 5 5 6 7 | 8 6 6 9 | 6 8 5 5 6 7

Oh, the ma - ma's be _____ hump - ing _____ (at Bump Cit - y).

8 6 6 9 | 6 8 5 5 6 7 | 8 6 6 9 | 6 8 5 5 6 7

F9

You know the band be pump - ing, the beat is

8 6 6 6 8 | 8 8 5 6 6 8 6 | 7 8 8 6 8

some - thing. Ooh, the band is pump - ing. Woh! _____

8 8 8 6 6 7 8 | 8 9 10 8 6 | 8 8 5 6 6 8 6 | 7 8 8 6 8

N.C.

D.S. al Coda

Y'all, one time. 3. The

8 8 8 6 6 7 8 8 9 10 10 8 4

⊕ Coda

Outro

Bb7

Gbmaj7

Ab7

A7

Bb7

Down to the night-club; we go bump-ty bump-ty bump.

6 6 4 2 2 4 4 2 3 4 5 X 6

Gbmaj7

Ab7

A7

Bb7

Down to the night-club; { we be a slick, slick, slick. } { tie on a drunk, drunk, drunk. }

6 6 4 2 2 4 4 2 3 4 5 X 6

w/ Lead Voc. ad lib

Bb7

Gbmaj7

Ab7

A7

Bb7

Down to the night-club. To the

6 6 5 6 9 9 7 7 7 9 6 7 8 8 8 8 8 6 6 6 6 4

Gbmaj7

Ab7

A7

Bb7

night - club. To the

The first system of music consists of three staves. The top staff is a treble clef staff with a key signature of two flats (Bb and Eb), showing four measures of whole chords: Gbmaj7, Ab7, A7, and Bb7. The second staff is a bass clef staff with a key signature of two flats, containing a continuous melodic line. The third staff is a guitar fretboard diagram with six strings and a 12-fret scale. The fret numbers are: 6, 6, 4, 4, 4, 2 for the first measure; 2, 0, 0, 2, 0 for the second measure; 4, 5, 6 for the third measure; and 5, 5, 5, 6, 6, 7, 8 for the fourth measure.

Gbmaj7

Ab7

A7

Bb7

night - club. To the

The second system of music consists of three staves. The top staff is a treble clef staff with a key signature of two flats, showing four measures of whole chords: Gbmaj7, Ab7, A7, and Bb7. The second staff is a bass clef staff with a key signature of two flats, containing a continuous melodic line. The third staff is a guitar fretboard diagram with six strings and a 12-fret scale. The fret numbers are: 6, 5, 6, 6, 9 for the first measure; 9, 7, 7, 7, 9 for the second measure; 6, 7, 8, 8 for the third measure; and 8, 8, 6, 6, 6, 6, 4 for the fourth measure.

Gbmaj7

Ab7

A7

Bb7

night - club. To the

The third system of music consists of three staves. The top staff is a treble clef staff with a key signature of two flats, showing four measures of whole chords: Gbmaj7, Ab7, A7, and Bb7. The second staff is a bass clef staff with a key signature of two flats, containing a continuous melodic line. The third staff is a guitar fretboard diagram with six strings and a 12-fret scale. The fret numbers are: 6, 6, 4, 4, 4, 2 for the first measure; 2, 0, 0, 2, 0 for the second measure; 4, 5, 6 for the third measure; and 5, 5, 6, 6, 7, 8 for the fourth measure.

Gbmaj7

Ab7

A7

Bb7

night - club. To the

The fourth system of music consists of three staves. The top staff is a treble clef staff with a key signature of two flats, showing four measures of whole chords: Gbmaj7, Ab7, A7, and Bb7. The second staff is a bass clef staff with a key signature of two flats, containing a continuous melodic line. The third staff is a guitar fretboard diagram with six strings and a 12-fret scale. The fret numbers are: 6, 5, 6, 6, 9 for the first measure; 9, 7, 7, 7, 9 for the second measure; 6, 7, 8, 8 for the third measure; and 8, 8, 6, 8, 6, 6, 4 for the fourth measure.

G♭maj7 A♭7 A7 B♭7 G♭maj7

night - club. To the night - club.

6 6 4 4 4 2 2 0 0 2 0 4 5 6 5 5 5 6 6 7 8 6 5 6 6 9

A♭7 A7 B♭7 G♭maj7

To the night - club.

(9) 9 7 7 7 9 6 6 7 8 8 8 8 6 6 6 4 6 6 4 4 4 2 2 0 0 2 0

A♭7 A7 B♭7 A♭7 A7 B♭7

Down to the night - club; bump - ty bump - ty bump.

4 5 6 4 5 6

Additional Lyrics

2. Sitting by the dance floor, checking it out,
Watching the man with the fast feet.
He's got the hippest threads and the bad bugaloo,
And a big old bag of tricks.

2nd Chorus:

Down to the nightclub.
You can get what you want if you know where to find it.
To the nightclub,
We be slick, slick, slick. (To Bridge)

3. The night's almost gone and we're still going strong;
The party's been so hearty.
I hope it doesn't show while I'm driving down the road
That I had too much to drink.

3rd Chorus:

Down to the nightclub.
If you got the dough the liquor will flow.
To the nightclub,
Tied on a drunk, drunk, drunk. (To Coda)



THERE'S ONLY SO MUCH OIL IN THE GROUND

Words and Music by
Stephen Kupka and Emilio Castillo

Intro

Medium Funk ♩ = 120

(Drums)
Gm Bass Fig. 1

E^b9

Bass line for the Intro. The staff shows a sequence of notes in G minor, starting with a forte (f) dynamic. The fretboard diagram below the staff shows the corresponding fingerings: 5, X, 3, 3, 4, 4, 5, 5, 3, 3, 5, 5, 6, 6, 4, 4, 5, 5, 6, 6, 5, 5, 7, 7, 8, 8.

Bass line for the first section of the Intro. The staff shows a sequence of notes in G minor. The fretboard diagram below the staff shows the corresponding fingerings: 5, 5, 3, 3, 4, 4, 5, 5, 3, 3, 5, 5, 6, 6, 4, 4, 5, 5, 6, 6, 3, 4, 6, 6, 6, 6, 5, 5, 3, 3, 4, 4, 5, 5, 3, 3, 5.

Bass line for the second section of the Intro. The staff shows a sequence of notes in G minor. The fretboard diagram below the staff shows the corresponding fingerings: 3, 3, 1, 1, 2, 2, 3, 3, 0, 1, 3, 6, 6, 8, 8, 6, 6, 5, 5, 7, 7, 5, 5, 5, 5, 3, 3, 4, 4, 5, 6.

1. Now _ there's on -

End Bass Fig. 1

Bass line for the Verse. The staff shows a sequence of notes in G minor. The fretboard diagram below the staff shows the corresponding fingerings: 5, X, 3, 3, 4, 4, 5, 5, 3, 3, 5, 5, 6, 6, 4, 4, 5, 5, 6, 6, 5, 5, 5, 5, 7, 7, 8, 8.

Gm Eb9

- er these_ won't be ___ much a - round. ___

5 5 3 3 4 4 5 5 3 3 5 5 | 6 6 4 4 5 5 6 6 3 4 6 6 6 6

Gm C9

Tell this to ___ your kids ___ while_ you're driv - ing 'round_ down - town, _ that there's on -

5 5 3 3 4 4 5 5 3 3 5 5 | 3 3 1 1 2 2 3 3 0 1 3

Eb9 D7#9 Gm Gm11

- ly so much oil ___ in the ground. ___ We can't_ get

8 8 7 7 5 5 5 5 3 3 5 5 3

8 Chorus C9 Gm7

loose ___ with - out ___ that juice. ___ Can't_ get loose _

3 X 1 1 2 3 3 0 1 3 5 3 3 4 5 5 3 5

C9 Gm7

with - out that juice. If we keep

3 X 1 1 2 3 3 0 1 X 3 3 3 4 5 5 3 3 5

C9 Gm7 Bb°7

on like we're do - ing, things for sure will not be cool. It's a fact

3 3 3 3 3 0 1 2 3 3 3 3 1 1 1 3 3

Eb9 D7#9 Gm F#m Gm

we just ain't got suf - fi - cient fuel. 2., 3. 'Cause there's

2nd time, Bass: w/ Bass Fill 1

8 8 7 7 5 5 5 5 3 3 4 4 5

Bass Fill 1

5 5 5 5 3 3 5 5 5

Verse

Bass: w/ Bass Fig. 1

Gm Eb9 Gm

on - ly so much oil in the ground; soon-er or lat - er there won't be none a - round.

Eb9 Gm C9

1. Al - ter - nate sourc - es of pow - er must be found, 'cause there's on -
2. Tell this to your chil - dren while you're driv - ing 'round down - town, that there's on -

Eb9 D7#9 Gm Abm Bass: w/ Bass Fig. 1 (1st 7 meas.) Gm

ly so much oil in the ground. } Said there's on - ly so much oil in this earth;
ly so much oil in the ground. }

Eb9 Gm Eb9

it's a fact of life, for what it's worth.

Gm C9 Eb9 D7#9

Some-thing ev - 'ry lit - tle girl and boy should know from birth, that there's on - ly so much oil in the earth.

2nd time, Bass: w/ Bass Fill 2

Gm Db9 Chorus C9

There's no ex - cuse for our a - buse.

5 5 5 3 3 5 4 3 0 0 1 1 2

Bass Fill 2

5 5 5 3 5 5 4

Gm7 C9

Ain't no ex - cuse for our a - buse.

3 4 4 5 5 3 3 5 3 0 0 1 2

Gm7 C9

{ 1. Just as - sume that what we use will not ex - ceed
2. If we keep on like we're do - ing things for sure

3 3 4 5 5 3 3 5 3 3 3 3 0 1 2

Gm7 Bb7 Eb9 D7#9 To Coda

be - yond sup - ply, but soon e - nough the world will watch the wells run
will not be cool. It's a fact we just ain't got suf - fi - cient

3 3 3 3 1 1 3 3 6 6 8 8 6 6 5 5 7 7 5 5

Guitar Solo

Bass: w/ Bass Fig. 1

Gm Eb9 Gm Eb9

dry.

5 5 5 5 3 3 4 4 5

Gm C9 Eb9 D7#9 Gm Abm

Gm Eb9 Gm

Eb9 Gm C9

Eb7 D7#9 Gm Abm *D.S. al Coda*

We can't get

Coda Gm

fuel. Hey.

Outro

Bass: w/ Bass Fig. 1
Gm

There is on - ly so much oil. There is

on - ly so much oil.

Gm

Eb9

There is on - ly so much oil. _____

Gm

Eb9

There is on - ly so much oil. _____

Gm

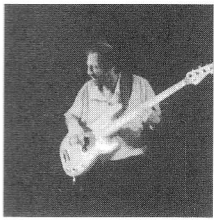
C9

Eb9

D7#9

Gm(add9)

C9#11



WHAT IS HIP

Words and Music by
Stephen Kupka, Emilio Castillo
and David Garibaldi

Intro
Moderate Funk ♩ = 102

E9

mf * **sim.

9

0

*On repeat, 1st note is played one octave up.
**Play staccato throughout.

1.

9

0

2.

Verse
E9

1. So you want to jump out — your trick — bag and
2., 3. See additional lyrics

9

0

3rd time, Bass: w/ Bass Fill 2

ease on in - to hip — bag, — but you ain't just — ex - act - ly sure — what's hip. —

9

7 7 6 6 7 7 8 8 9 9 11 11 12 12 13 13 9

0

Bass Fill 2

7 7 6 6 7 7 8 8 9 9 11 11 12 12 13 13 9

0

Start-ing to let your hair grow, spend

big bucks cop-ping a ward - robe,____ but some - how you know there's much_ more to the trip._

Chorus
E9

(What is hip?___ Tell me, tell___ me, do you think___)

2nd & 3rd times, Bass: w/ Bass Fill 1
C9

E9

— you know? —

What is hip?) —

If you're real - ly hip, the

8 7 7 8 8 9 8 7 10 10 7 7 7 7 7 4 4 4 5 6

Bass Fill 1

6 7 7 8 8 9 | 8 (8) 0 3 3 3/7 | 7 7 7 0 2 X X 4 5 | 7 7 7 7 9 7 8 9 9 5

B7#5 E9

pass - ing ___ years would show _ you on a hip ___ trip, may-be hip-per than hip. _

7 7 7 9 7 9 9 5 7 7 7 5 5 6 7 5 7 9 11

F#9 N.C. G9

But what is hip?

9 9 7 7 8 9 7 8 9 9 10 9 10 11 12 8 8 8 9 X 10

N.C. G9 N.C. G9 To Coda

10 9 10 11 12 8 8 8 9 X 10 10 9 10 11 12 8 8 8 9 X 10

1. N.C. G9 F#9 F9 E9 Guitar Solo

10 9 10 11 12 10 9 8 0 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7

9

7 7

2.
N.C.

2. So you

Bridge

A9

E9

(Hip - ness is ____ Oh. ____ what it is. ____ Oh. ____

A9

E9

Hip - ness is ____ Oh. ____ what it is. ____ Come _ on.

A9

E9

Hip - ness is ____ Well, ____ y'all. what it is.) ____ Lis - ten,

A9 B9 C9 E9

some - times hip - ness is ___ what it ain't, ___ hey. ___

5 3 2 3 5 4 X X 7 7 7 6 7 6 8 8 7 8 7 0

Guitar Solo

The image shows a musical score for the song "The Rose Tree". It consists of three staves. The top staff is a treble clef with a key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#) and a common time signature (C). It contains two measures of whole rests. The middle staff is a bass clef with a key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#) and a common time signature (C). It contains a melody starting with a half note G2, followed by eighth notes A2, B2, C3, D3, E3, F#3, G#3, A3, B3, C4, D4, E4, F#4, G#4, A4, B4, C5, D5, E5, F#5, G#5, A5, B5, C6, D6, E6, F#6, G#6, A6, B6, C7, D7, E7, F#7, G#7, A7, B7, C8, D8, E8, F#8, G#8, A8, B8, C9, D9, E9, F#9, G#9, A9, B9, C10, D10, E10, F#10, G#10, A10, B10, C11, D11, E11, F#11, G#11, A11, B11, C12, D12, E12, F#12, G#12, A12, B12, C13, D13, E13, F#13, G#13, A13, B13, C14, D14, E14, F#14, G#14, A14, B14, C15, D15, E15, F#15, G#15, A15, B15, C16, D16, E16, F#16, G#16, A16, B16, C17, D17, E17, F#17, G#17, A17, B17, C18, D18, E18, F#18, G#18, A18, B18, C19, D19, E19, F#19, G#19, A19, B19, C20, D20, E20, F#20, G#20, A20, B20, C21, D21, E21, F#21, G#21, A21, B21, C22, D22, E22, F#22, G#22, A22, B22, C23, D23, E23, F#23, G#23, A23, B23, C24, D24, E24, F#24, G#24, A24, B24, C25, D25, E25, F#25, G#25, A25, B25, C26, D26, E26, F#26, G#26, A26, B26, C27, D27, E27, F#27, G#27, A27, B27, C28, D28, E28, F#28, G#28, A28, B28, C29, D29, E29, F#29, G#29, A29, B29, C30, D30, E30, F#30, G#30, A30, B30, C31, D31, E31, F#31, G#31, A31, B31, C32, D32, E32, F#32, G#32, A32, B32, C33, D33, E33, F#33, G#33, A33, B33, C34, D34, E34, F#34, G#34, A34, B34, C35, D35, E35, F#35, G#35, A35, B35, C36, D36, E36, F#36, G#36, A36, B36, C37, D37, E37, F#37, G#37, A37, B37, C38, D38, E38, F#38, G#38, A38, B38, C39, D39, E39, F#39, G#39, A39, B39, C40, D40, E40, F#40, G#40, A40, B40, C41, D41, E41, F#41, G#41, A41, B41, C42, D42, E42, F#42, G#42, A42, B42, C43, D43, E43, F#43, G#43, A43, B43, C44, D44, E44, F#44, G#44, A44, B44, C45, D45, E45, F#45, G#45, A45, B45, C46, D46, E46, F#46, G#46, A46, B46, C47, D47, E47, F#47, G#47, A47, B47, C48, D48, E48, F#48, G#48, A48, B48, C49, D49, E49, F#49, G#49, A49, B49, C50, D50, E50, F#50, G#50, A50, B50, C51, D51, E51, F#51, G#51, A51, B51, C52, D52, E52, F#52, G#52, A52, B52, C53, D53, E53, F#53, G#53, A53, B53, C54, D54, E54, F#54, G#54, A54, B54, C55, D55, E55, F#55, G#55, A55, B55, C56, D56, E56, F#56, G#56, A56, B56, C57, D57, E57, F#57, G#57, A57, B57, C58, D58, E58, F#58, G#58, A58, B58, C59, D59, E59, F#59, G#59, A59, B59, C60, D60, E60, F#60, G#60, A60, B60, C61, D61, E61, F#61, G#61, A61, B61, C62, D62, E62, F#62, G#62, A62, B62, C63, D63, E63, F#63, G#63, A63, B63, C64, D64, E64, F#64, G#64, A64, B64, C65, D65, E65, F#65, G#65, A65, B65, C66, D66, E66, F#66, G#66, A66, B66, C67, D67, E67, F#67, G#67, A67, B67, C68, D68, E68, F#68, G#68, A68, B68, C69, D69, E69, F#69, G#69, A69, B69, C70, D70, E70, F#70, G#70, A70, B70, C71, D71, E71, F#71, G#71, A71, B71, C72, D72, E72, F#72, G#72, A72, B72, C73, D73, E73, F#73, G#73, A73, B73, C74, D74, E74, F#74, G#74, A74, B74, C75, D75, E75, F#75, G#75, A75, B75, C76, D76, E76, F#76, G#76, A76, B76, C77, D77, E77, F#77, G#77, A77, B77, C78, D78, E78, F#78, G#78, A78, B78, C79, D79, E79, F#79, G#79, A79, B79, C80, D80, E80, F#80, G#80, A80, B80, C81, D81, E81, F#81, G#81, A81, B81, C82, D82, E82, F#82, G#82, A82, B82, C83, D83, E83, F#83, G#83, A83, B83, C84, D84, E84, F#84, G#84, A84, B84, C85, D85, E85, F#85, G#85, A85, B85, C86, D86, E86, F#86, G#86, A86, B86, C87, D87, E87, F#87, G#87, A87, B87, C88, D88, E88, F#88, G#88, A88, B88, C89, D89, E89, F#89, G#89, A89, B89, C90, D90, E90, F#90, G#90, A90, B90, C91, D91, E91, F#91, G#91, A91, B91, C92, D92, E92, F#92, G#92, A92, B92, C93, D93, E93, F#93, G#93, A93, B93, C94, D94, E94, F#94, G#94, A94, B94, C95, D95, E95, F#95, G#95, A95, B95, C96, D96, E96, F#96, G#96, A96, B96, C97, D97, E97, F#97, G#97, A97, B97, C98, D98, E98, F#98, G#98, A98, B98, C99, D99, E99, F#99, G#99, A99, B99, C100, D100, E100, F#100, G#100, A100, B100, C101, D101, E101, F#101, G#101, A101, B101, C102, D102, E102, F#102, G#102, A102, B102, C103, D103, E103, F#103, G#103, A103, B103, C104, D104, E104, F#104, G#104, A104, B104, C105, D105, E105, F#105, G#105, A105, B105, C106, D106, E106, F#106, G#106, A106, B106, C107, D107, E107, F#107, G#107, A107, B107, C108, D108, E108, F#108, G#108, A108, B108, C109, D109, E109, F#109, G#109, A109, B109, C110, D110, E110, F#110, G#110, A110, B110, C111, D111, E111, F#111, G#111, A111, B111, C112, D112, E112, F#112, G#112, A112, B112, C113, D113, E113, F#113, G#113, A113, B113, C114, D114, E114, F#114, G#114, A114, B114, C115, D115, E115, F#115, G#115, A115, B115, C116, D116, E116, F#116, G#116, A116, B116, C117, D117, E117, F#117, G#117, A117, B117, C118, D118, E118, F#118, G#118, A118, B118, C119, D119, E119, F#119, G#119, A119, B119, C120, D120, E120, F#120, G#120, A120, B120, C121, D121, E121, F#121, G#121, A121, B121, C122, D122, E122, F#122, G#122, A122, B122, C123, D123, E123, F#123, G#123, A123, B123, C124, D124, E124, F#124, G#124, A124, B124, C125, D125, E125, F#125, G#125, A125, B125, C126, D126, E126, F#126, G#126, A126, B126, C127, D127, E127, F#127, G#127, A127, B127, C128, D128, E128, F#128, G#128, A128, B128, C129, D129, E129, F#129, G#129, A129

D.S. al Coda

[illegible]

⊕ Coda

N.C.

G9 F#9 F9 E9

Interlude

Think a - bout it, y'all.

D#9 D9 C#9

7 7 7 5 5 6 7 7 6 5 4 | 4 4 4 2 2 3 4 4 4 2 2 3 4

D9 D#9 E9

4 4 4 2 2 3 4 4 5 6 7 | X X 7 X X 7 X X 7 X X 7

Outro

X X 7 X X 7 X X 7 X X 7 | 7 8 9 5

Bass Fig. 1 D9 D#9 E9 D9 D#9 E9 End Bass Fig. 1

6 6 6 7 X 7 8 9 5 | 6 6 6 7 X 7 8 9 5

Bass: w/ Bass Fig. 1 (4 1/2 times)

D9 D#9 E9 D9 D#9 E9 D9 D#9 E9 D9 D#9 E9

(What is hip?__ Tell me, tell__ me, do you think__

__ you know?__ What is hip?__ If you're real - ly hip,__ the

pass - ing years__ will show,__ Tell me, tell__ me, do you think__

__ you know?__ What is hip?__ 'Cause if you're real - ly hip,__ the

pass - ing years_ will show,___ y'all. Ah, _____

What is hip?___

6 6 6 7 7 4 4 5 7 7 5 | 7 X X 5 5 4 5 5 5 7 7 4

y'all. _____

What is hip?___ I, _____ I'd like to know. _

5 5 5 7 7 7 9 9 7 7 7 9 9 | 7 7 7 5 7 5 X 6 X 7

What is hip?___ Is it in _____ the style _

7 9 7 7 5 X 7 7 5 5 4 5 | 7 X X 5 5 4 5 5 5 7 7 4

_____ of your hair?_ What is hip?___ Is _____ it in _____ the clothes _

5 5 5 7 7 7 9 9 7 7 7 9 9 | 7 7 7 5 7 5 X 6 X 7

— that you — wear? — What is hip? — Ah, —

7 7 7 7 5 7 7 7 7 5 7 7 8 9 | 7 X X 5 5 4 5 5 5 7 7 4

— y'all. — What is hip? — Oh, I'd like — to know —

5 5 5 7 7 7 9 9 7 7 7 9 9 | 7 7 7 5 7 5 X 6 X 7

— what it means. — What is hip? — Some - bod - y tell me —

7 2 X 4 X 5 X 7 X 5 | 7 X X 5 5 4 5 5 5 7 7 4

— what hip — means, — yeah. What is hip? — Hey. —

5 5 5 7 7 7 9 9 7 7 7 9 9 | 7 7 7 5 7 5 X 6 X 7

9 9 7 5 7 7 5 7 9 7 7 5 7 | 7 7 7 5 5 6 7 7 7 7 5 5 6 7

D#9 D9 C#9

7 7 7 5 5 6 7 7 6 5 4 | 4 4 4 2 2 3 4 4 4 4 2 2 3 4

D9 D#9 E9

4 4 4 2 2 3 4 4 5 6 7 | 7 (7) 7 7 (7) 7

B7#9 N.C.(E5)

(What is hip?) —

7 (7) 7 7 (7) 2 | 0 0

Additional Lyrics

2. So you became a part of the new breed, smokin' only the best weed,
Hangin' out on the so-called hippest set.
Seen at all the right places, seen with just the right faces.
You should be satisfied but still it ain't quite right. *(To Chorus)*
3. So you went and found you a guru in an effort to find you a new you,
And maybe even managed to raise your conscious level.
Now you're starting to find the right road, there's one thing you should know.
What's hip today might become passé. *(To Chorus)*



DON'T KNOCK IT

By Francis Prestia, Jeff Tamelier,
David Garibaldi and Roger Smith

A

Moderate Funk ♩ = 128

D7

G7

D7

mf

5 0 1 2 3 5 X 5 5 3 X 3 5 2 X X 3 4 5 X X 0 1 2 3 0 2 3 3 5 5

G7

D7

G7

3 X 1 3 2 X X 3 4 5 5 0 1 2 5 3 X X 5 5 4 3 X 3 5 2 X X 3 4 5

D7

G7

D7

5 5 5 4 3 3 4 5 5 5 0 1 3 X 1 3 2 2 2 3 4 5 5 0 1 2 3 X 5 5

G7

D7

G7

3 X 1 3 2 X X 3 4 5 5 0 0 1 2 3 X X 5 5 3 X 3 5 2 X X 3 4

D7

G7

D7

5 5 0 1 2 3 X 5 5 3 X 1 3 2 X X 3 4 5 5 X X 3 3 4 5 X X 3 3

Guitar in

G7 D7 G7

D7 G7 D7

G7 D7 G7

D7 G7 D7

G7 D7 G7

D7 G7 D7

G7 D7 G7

D7 G7 D7

17 5 3 4 4 3 5 0 3 X 1 X 3 2 X 3 X 4 5 5 2 3 5 7 8 7

G7 D7 G7

8 8 8 10 10 8 7 7 6 6 5 3 3 4 4 X 5 0 3 X 1 X 3 2 X 3 X 4

D7 G7 D7

5 5 5 3 2 3 3 3 5 7 8 8 8 10 8 10 9 10 12 10 0 1 2 X X 3 5

G7 D7 G7

3 X 1 3 2 2 2 3 4 5 5 5 3 2 6 6 6 5 7 8 8 8 5 5 5 X X 8 5

B

E $\flat$ 7

6 X X 1 2 3 X X 3 4 6 6 6 3 4 6 6 6 3 4 6 6 6 1 2 3 X X 3 4

6 6 6 4 6 5 X 6 X 8 6 X X 1 2 3 X X 3 4 6 6 6 3 4 6 6 6 3 4

6 6 1 1 1 2 2 2 3 3 4 6 6 6 3 3 4 4 4 5 5 6 X X 1 2 3 X X 3 4

First system of musical notation. The top staff is a bass clef with a key signature of two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The bottom staff contains a sequence of numbers: 6 6 1 2 3 X 3 4 | 6 6 6 3 4 6 6 6 3 3 4 4 | 6 X X 1 2 3 X X 3 4.

Second system of musical notation. The top staff is a bass clef with a key signature of two flats. The bottom staff contains a sequence of numbers: 6 6 6 3 4 6 6 6 3 4 | 6 6 6 3 3 4 4 4 6 3 | 4 4 4 1 2 3 3 3 3 4.

Third system of musical notation. The top staff is a bass clef with a key signature of two flats. The bottom staff contains a sequence of numbers: 6 6 6 1 2 3 3 4 4 6 | 3 3 3 4 6 3 3 4 4 6 | 6 6 6 3 4 6 6 5 5 5.

Begin fade

Fourth system of musical notation, starting with the instruction "Begin fade". The top staff is a bass clef with a key signature of two flats. The bottom staff contains a sequence of numbers: 6 6 6 7 8 6 6 6 6 8 | 6 6 1 2 3 X X 3 4 | 6 6 6 3 4 6 6 3 3 4.

Fifth system of musical notation. The top staff is a bass clef with a key signature of two flats. The bottom staff contains a sequence of numbers: 6 6 6 3 3 4 4 4 6 6 | 3 3 3 4 4 1 2 X 3 X 3 | 6 6 6 1 2 3 X 3 X 4.

Fade out

Sixth system of musical notation, ending with the instruction "Fade out". The top staff is a bass clef with a key signature of two flats. The bottom staff contains a sequence of numbers: 6 6 6 3 3 4 X 6 X 3 | 4 4 4 6 6 3 X 4 X 6 | 6 6 6 3 4 6 6 6 3 4.



F-FUNK

By Francis Prestia, Jeff Tamelier,
David Garibaldi and Roger Smith

A

Moderately ♩ = 112

N.C.

(Drums)

F7

(Guitar in)

B

F7

4 3

mf

3 3

1 1 1 3 1 5

1 1 1 1 1 1 3 1 5

1 1 1 3 1 5

1 1 1 1 1 1 3 1 5

1 1 1 3 1 5

1 1 1 1 1 3 1 5

1 1 3 1 5

C

F7

1 1 1 1 1 3 5

1 1 3 1 5

1 1 1 1 1 1 3 1 5

1 1 3 1 5

1 1 1 1 1 3 5

1 3 5 1 1

First system of musical notation. The top staff is a bass clef with a key signature of one flat (B-flat). It contains three measures of music. The bottom staff is a five-line staff with fingerings indicated by numbers 1 through 5.

Second system of musical notation. The top staff is a bass clef with a key signature of one flat (B-flat). It contains three measures of music. The bottom staff is a five-line staff with fingerings indicated by numbers 1 through 5.

Third system of musical notation. The top staff is a bass clef with a key signature of one flat (B-flat). It contains three measures of music. The bottom staff is a five-line staff with fingerings indicated by numbers 1 through 5, and an 'X' mark.

Fourth system of musical notation. The top staff is a bass clef with a key signature of one flat (B-flat). It contains three measures of music. The bottom staff is a five-line staff with fingerings indicated by numbers 1 through 5, and an 'X' mark. A box labeled 'D' is positioned above the second measure, and 'F7' is written below it.

Fifth system of musical notation. The top staff is a bass clef with a key signature of one flat (B-flat). It contains three measures of music. The bottom staff is a five-line staff with fingerings indicated by numbers 1 through 5.

Sixth system of musical notation. The top staff is a bass clef with a key signature of one flat (B-flat). It contains three measures of music. The bottom staff is a five-line staff with fingerings indicated by numbers 1 through 5.

First system of musical notation (bass clef, 4/4 time). The staff contains three measures of music. The first measure has a triplet of eighth notes (F, G, A) followed by a quarter note (B) and a quarter rest. The second measure has a quarter note (F), a quarter rest, a quarter note (G), a quarter note (A), and a quarter rest. The third measure has a triplet of eighth notes (F, G, A) followed by a quarter note (B) and a quarter rest. The fretboard diagram below shows the fingering: 1 1 1 1 1 3 5 | 1 2 3 3 | 1 3 5 | 1 1 1 1 1 3 5.

Second system of musical notation (bass clef, 4/4 time). The staff contains three measures of music. The first measure has a quarter note (F), a quarter rest, a quarter note (G), a quarter note (A), and a quarter rest. The second measure has a triplet of eighth notes (F, G, A) followed by a quarter note (B) and a quarter rest. The third measure has a quarter note (F), a quarter rest, a quarter note (G), a quarter note (A), and a quarter rest. The fretboard diagram below shows the fingering: 1 3 5 | 1 1 1 1 1 3 5 | 1 3 5.

Third system of musical notation (bass clef, 4/4 time). The staff contains three measures of music. The first measure has a triplet of eighth notes (F, G, A) followed by a quarter note (B) and a quarter rest. The second measure has a quarter note (F), a quarter rest, a quarter note (G), a quarter note (A), and a quarter rest. The third measure has a quarter note (F), a quarter rest, a quarter note (G), a quarter note (A), and a quarter rest. The fretboard diagram below shows the fingering: 1 1 1 1 1 3 5 | 1 3 5 | 5 5 | 6 6 7 7 8 8 | 8 10 10 10 10 8 10 10.

E

F7

Fourth system of musical notation (bass clef, 4/4 time). The staff contains three measures of music. The first measure has a quarter note (F), a quarter rest, a quarter note (G), a quarter note (A), and a quarter rest. The second measure has a triplet of eighth notes (F, G, A) followed by a quarter note (B) and a quarter rest. The third measure has a quarter note (F), a quarter rest, a quarter note (G), a quarter note (A), and a quarter rest. The fretboard diagram below shows the fingering: 1 3 5 | 1 1 1 1 1 3 5 | 1 3 5.

Fifth system of musical notation (bass clef, 4/4 time). The staff contains three measures of music. The first measure has a triplet of eighth notes (F, G, A) followed by a quarter note (B) and a quarter rest. The second measure has a quarter note (F), a quarter rest, a quarter note (G), a quarter note (A), and a quarter rest. The third measure has a triplet of eighth notes (F, G, A) followed by a quarter note (B) and a quarter rest. The fretboard diagram below shows the fingering: 1 1 1 1 1 3 5 | 1 3 5 | 1 1 1 1 1 3 5.

Sixth system of musical notation (bass clef, 4/4 time). The staff contains three measures of music. The first measure has a quarter note (F), a quarter rest, a quarter note (G), a quarter note (A), and a quarter rest. The second measure has a triplet of eighth notes (F, G, A) followed by a quarter note (B) and a quarter rest. The third measure has a quarter note (F), a quarter rest, a quarter note (G), a quarter note (A), and a quarter rest. The fretboard diagram below shows the fingering: 1 3 5 | 8 8 8 8 10 8 6 5 6 6 5 | 1 3 5.

First system of musical notation (bass clef, 3/4 time). The staff contains three measures of music. The first measure has a triplet of eighth notes (F, G, A) followed by a quarter rest. The second measure has a quarter note (F), a quarter rest, and a quarter note (A). The third measure has a quarter note (F), a quarter rest, and a quarter note (A) with a triplet bracket over it. The fretboard below shows fingerings: 1 1 1 1 1 3 5 for the first measure, 1 3 5 1 for the second, and 3 3 4 5 1 1 1 3 3 for the third.

Second system of musical notation (bass clef, 3/4 time). The staff contains three measures of music. The first measure has a quarter note (F), a quarter rest, and a quarter note (A). The second measure has a quarter note (F), a quarter rest, and a quarter note (A). The third measure has a quarter note (F), a quarter rest, and a quarter note (A). The fretboard below shows fingerings: 1 3 5 3 for the first measure, 1 1 1 1 1 3 5 for the second, and 1 3 5 1 for the third.

F

Begin fade
F7

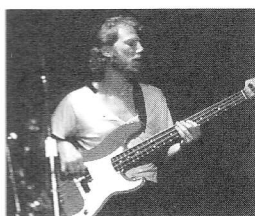
Third system of musical notation (bass clef, 3/4 time). The staff contains three measures of music. The first measure has a quarter note (F), a quarter rest, and a quarter note (A). The second measure has a quarter note (F), a quarter rest, and a quarter note (A). The third measure has a quarter note (F), a quarter rest, and a quarter note (A). The fretboard below shows fingerings: (1) 3 3 3 5 0 1 1 1 2 3 for the first measure, 1 3 5 3 for the second, and 3 1 1 1 3 5 for the third.

Fourth system of musical notation (bass clef, 3/4 time). The staff contains three measures of music. The first measure has a quarter note (F), a quarter rest, and a quarter note (A). The second measure has a quarter note (F), a quarter rest, and a quarter note (A). The third measure has a quarter note (F), a quarter rest, and a quarter note (A). The fretboard below shows fingerings: 1 3 5 3 for the first measure, 1 1 1 2 2 3 1 1 0 0 3 for the second, and 3 1 1 1 3 5 for the third.

Fifth system of musical notation (bass clef, 3/4 time). The staff contains three measures of music. The first measure has a quarter note (F), a quarter rest, and a quarter note (A). The second measure has a quarter note (F), a quarter rest, and a quarter note (A). The third measure has a quarter note (F), a quarter rest, and a quarter note (A). The fretboard below shows fingerings: 3 1 3 1 5 for the first measure, 1 1 1 1 3 5 for the second, and 8 10 10 8 8 10 for the third.

Fade out

Sixth system of musical notation (bass clef, 3/4 time). The staff contains three measures of music. The first measure has a quarter note (F), a quarter rest, and a quarter note (A). The second measure has a quarter note (F), a quarter rest, and a quarter note (A). The third measure has a quarter note (F), a quarter rest, and a quarter note (A). The fretboard below shows fingerings: 7 8 9 10 5 6 7 for the first measure, 8 3 5 for the second, and 1 1 1 1 1 3 5 for the third.



FREE FALLIN' FUNK

By Francis Prestia, Jeff Tamelier,
David Garibaldi and Roger Smith

A

Moderately ♩ = 92

Dm7

mf

B

Dm7

First system of musical notation. The staff shows a bass line with eighth and sixteenth notes. The fretboard diagram below indicates fingerings: 5, 3, 3, 2, 5, 3, 5, 7, 5, 5, 5, 3, 5, 3, 3, 2, 5, 3, 5, 7, 7, 7, 5, 7, 5, 8.

Second system of musical notation. The staff shows a bass line with eighth and sixteenth notes. The fretboard diagram below indicates fingerings: 5, 3, 3, 2, 5, 3, 5, 7, 5, 5, 5, 3, 5, 3, 3, 2, 5, 3, 5, 7, 7, 7, 5, 7, 5, 8.

Third system of musical notation. The staff shows a bass line with eighth and sixteenth notes, including a triplet. The fretboard diagram below indicates fingerings: 5, 3, 3, 2, 5, 3, 5, 5, 0, 0, 0, 1, 2, 3, 5, 3, 3, 2, 5, 3, 5, 5, X, 7, 7, 5, 7, 5, 8.

Fourth system of musical notation. The staff shows a bass line with eighth and sixteenth notes, including a triplet. The fretboard diagram below indicates fingerings: 5, 3, 3, 2, 5, 3, 5, 5, 5, 10, 12, 9, 12, 11, 11, 12, 5, 3, 3, 2, 5, 3.

Fifth system of musical notation. The staff shows a bass line with eighth and sixteenth notes. The fretboard diagram below indicates fingerings: 5, 7, 7, 7, 5, 7, 5, 8, 5, 3, 3, 2, 5, 3, 5, 7, 5, 5, 5, 3, 5, 3, 3, 2, 3, 4.

C

Dm7

D

Dm7

(Drums)

(Guitar in)

3

4

Sixth system of musical notation. The staff shows a bass line with eighth and sixteenth notes. The fretboard diagram below indicates fingerings: 5, 5, 7, 5, 7, 5, 8, 5, 5, 5, 3, 3, 2, 5, 3.

First system of musical notation. The staff shows a sequence of notes and rests. The bottom line contains the following sequence of numbers: 5, 7, 7, 5, 7, 5, 8, 5, 3, 3, 2, 5, 3, 5, 7, 7, 5, 7, 5, 8, 5, 3, 3, 2, 5, 3.

Second system of musical notation. The staff shows a sequence of notes and rests. The bottom line contains the following sequence of numbers: 5, 5, 7, 7, 5, 7, 5, 8, 5, X, 0, 0, 0, 1, 2, 5, 3, 5, 5, 5, 7, 7, 5, 7, 5, 8, 5, 3, 3, 2, 5, 3.

Third system of musical notation. The staff shows a sequence of notes and rests. The bottom line contains the following sequence of numbers: 5, 5, 5, 7, 7, 5, 7, 5, 8, 5, 3, 3, 2, 5, 3, 5, 5, 7, 5, 7, 5, 8, 5, 5, 3, 3, 2, 5, 3.

Fourth system of musical notation. The staff shows a sequence of notes and rests. The bottom line contains the following sequence of numbers: 5, 5, 5, 7, 7, 5, 7, 5, 8, 5, 5, 3, 3, 2, 5, 5, 3, 5, 5, 5, 7, 7, 5, 7, 5, 8, 5, 5, 4.

Fifth system of musical notation. The staff shows a sequence of notes and rests. The bottom line contains the following sequence of numbers: 5, 3, 5, 5, 7, 5, 7, 5, 8, 5, 3, 3, 2, 5, 3, 7, 7, 5, 7, 7, 5, 7, 5, 8, 5, 5, 0, 0, 0, 1, 2, 2.

Sixth system of musical notation. The staff shows a sequence of notes and rests. The bottom line contains the following sequence of numbers: 3, 3, 5, 3, 7, 5, 7, 5, 8, 5, 5, 3, 3, 2, 5, 3, 5, 5, 7, 5, 7, 5, 8, 5.



HIP-E-JAM

By Francis Prestia, Jeff Tamelier,
David Garibaldi and Roger Smith

A

Moderately ♩ = 116

E7

mf

7 7 7 7 9 9 9 9 11 9 9 9 9 11 12 13 X X 2 3 4 4

1.- 6.

7.

5 X 5 5 7 7 9 9 9 9 11 11 9 9 11 12 13 X X 2 3 4 4 11 12 13

B

E7

0 0 0 7 4 5 5 6 6 7 7 4 5 5 6 6 7 6 9 6 6 7 9 0 0 0 7 4 5 5 6 6 7 7 4

5 5 6 6 7 6 9 6 6 7 9 0 0 0 5 4 5 6 6 7 7 4 5 5 6 6 2 3 4 4 4 5 7

0 0 0 5 4 5 6 6 7 7 4 5 5 6 6 7 7 7 9 9 0 0 0 7 4 5 5 6 6 7 7 4

First system of music notation. The staff shows a sequence of notes in a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). The fretboard diagram below the staff indicates fingerings: 5 5 6 6 7, 6 9 6 6 7 9, 0 0 0 7 4 5 5 6 6 7 7 4, 5 5 6 6 7 9.

Second system of music notation. The staff continues the melodic line. The fretboard diagram indicates fingerings: 0 0 0 7 4 5 5 6 6 7 7 4, 5 5 6 6 7 9, 0 0 0 7 4 5 5 6 6 7 7 9.

Third system of music notation. The staff includes some notes marked with 'x' indicating bends or specific techniques. The fretboard diagram indicates fingerings: 9 9 9 6 6 9, 7 X X 5 4, 0 0 0 7 4 5 5 6 6 7 7 4, 5 5 6 6 7 9.

Fourth system of music notation. The staff continues the melodic line. The fretboard diagram indicates fingerings: 0 0 0 7 4 5 5 6 6 7 7 9, 9 8 7 9, 7 X X 5 7, 0 0 0 7 4 5 5 6 6 7 7 4.

Fifth system of music notation, starting with a section labeled 'C' in a box. The staff shows a change in the melodic line. The fretboard diagram indicates fingerings: 5 5 6 6 7, 6 9 6 6 7 9, 0 0 0 7 7 9 9 9 9 11 11 9 9, 11 12 13 X X 4 4 4 5 7.

Sixth system of music notation, starting with a section labeled 'E7'. The staff shows a change in the melodic line. The fretboard diagram indicates fingerings: 7 9 9 9 9 11 11 9 9 9, 11 12 13 X X 4 4 4 4 5 7. The text 'Repeat and fade' is written above the staff.

Bass Notation Legend

Bass music can be notated two different ways: on a *musical staff*, and in *tablature*.

THE MUSICAL STAFF shows pitches and rhythms and is divided by bar lines into measures. Pitches are named after the first seven letters of the alphabet.

TABLATURE graphically represents the bass fingerboard. Each horizontal line represents a string, and each number represents a fret.

Notes:

A
G
E
C
F
D
B

Strings:

high

G
D
A
E

low

0
2
0

3rd string, open

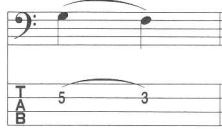
2nd string, 2nd fret

1st & 2nd strings open, played together

HAMMER-ON: Strike the first (lower) note with one finger, then sound the higher note (on the same string) with another finger by fretting it without picking.



PULL-OFF: Place both fingers on the notes to be sounded. Strike the first note and without picking, pull the finger off to sound the second (lower) note.



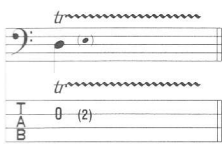
LEGATO SLIDE: Strike the first note and then slide the same fret-hand finger up or down to the second note. The second note is not struck.



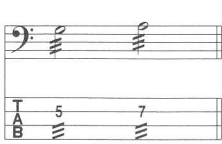
SHIFT SLIDE: Same as legato slide, except the second note is struck.



TRILL: Very rapidly alternate between the notes indicated by continuously hammering on and pulling off.



TREMOLO PICKING: The note is picked as rapidly and continuously as possible.



VIBRATO: The string is vibrated by rapidly bending and releasing the note with the fretting hand.



SHAKE: Using one finger, rapidly alternate between two notes on one string by sliding either a half-step above or below.



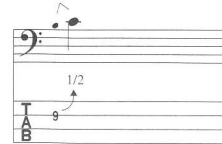
NATURAL HARMONIC: Strike the note while the fret hand lightly touches the string directly over the fret indicated.



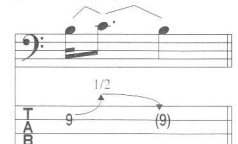
MUFFLED STRINGS: A percussive sound is produced by laying the fret hand across the string(s) without depressing them and striking them with the pick hand.



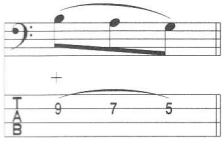
BEND: Strike the note and bend up the interval shown.



BEND AND RELEASE: Strike the note and bend up as indicated, then release back to the original note. Only the first note is struck.



RIGHT-HAND TAP: Hammer ("tap") the fret indicated with the "pick-hand" index or middle finger and pull off to the note fretted by the fret hand.



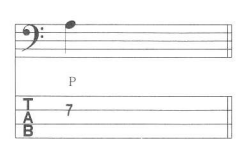
LEFT-HAND TAP: Hammer ("tap") the fret indicated with the "fret-hand" index or middle finger.



SLAP: Strike ("slap") string with right-hand thumb.



POP: Snap ("pop") string with right-hand index or middle finger.



Additional Musical Definitions



(accent)

- Accentuate note (play it louder)

D.C. al Fine

- Go back to the beginning of the song and play until the measure marked "**Fine**" (end).



(accent)

- Accentuate note with great intensity

Bass Fig.

- Label used to recall a recurring pattern.



(staccato)

- Play the note short

Fill

- Label used to identify a brief pattern which is to be inserted into the arrangement.



- Downstroke

tacet

- Instrument is silent (drops out).



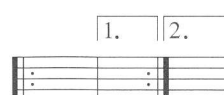
- Upstroke



- Repeat measures between signs.

D.S. al Coda

- Go back to the sign (S), then play until the measure marked "**To Coda**," then skip to the section labelled "**Coda**."



- When a repeated section has different endings, play the first ending only the first time and the second ending only the second time.

NOTE:

Tablature numbers in parentheses mean:

- The note is being sustained over a system (note in standard notation is tied), or
- The note is sustained, but a new articulation (such as a hammer-on, pull-off, slide or vibrato begins), or
- The note is a barely audible "ghost" note (note in standard notation is also in parentheses).

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